

BRADSTREET'S REPORT.

While the Extreme Heat Had a Tendency to Check Trade at Some Points the General Situation is Good.

NEW YORK, June 24.—Bradstreet's in its summary of the week says: Special telegrams to Bradstreet note that while the extreme heat of the week has tended to check trade at Philadelphia, Cleveland and a few smaller cities, the general situation remains good, and in some instances is improved, notably Omaha, Kansas City and St. Joseph. The remaining dispatches do not report any special changes. Boston has received favorable advice from the interior, which is having a good effect. A significant feature is found in our telegrams from Louisville, New Orleans, St. Louis, Dayton and Springfield, Mo.; Kansas City, Omaha and St. Joseph, that the late warm weather, in some cases followed by rains, has greatly improved the crop prospects, including wheat, Indian corn, sugar and rice. In the region tributary to Kansas City and in California, wheat harvesting has begun.

Our reports of gross earnings for May of 107 railroads show an increase of 3.5 per cent over the total for May, 1887, and of 25 per cent and 25 per cent, respectively, over May, 1886 and May, 1885. The New York were generally higher, principally on a reaction from the recent bearish movement and a general covering of shorts by bear operators. Money at New York is easy. Call loans 1 1/2 per cent. Foreign exchange easier.

Reports to Bradstreet's of business failures number 177 in the United States, against 212 last week, and 141 last year. The total for the United States from January 1 to date is 1,454, against 4,395 in 1887.

NEW YORK, June 23.—R. G. Dun & Co., in their weekly review, say: The country is waiting, and the inaction in trade circles resembles midsummer dullness. Anxiety about crops has, in a great measure, abated. Financial uncertainties have little present influence. Political uncertainty engrosses the attention and there is little prospect that it will diminish until the ballots have been counted in November. The volume of business at all centers, which would have been called large a few years ago, but which falls more than 10 per cent below that of last year. The shrinkage in volume of business is accompanied by a decline of the price of commodities generally and a decline in the prices of securities. Grain and provisions go down and stocks go up with some reason when the crop prospects are decidedly improved, and the favorable weather of late has changed Northwestern expectations materially.

The general average of prices has declined during the week about three-fourths of one per cent. Money is nowhere in sharp demand and complaints of slowness in collections are much less numerous this week.

PATTERSON HANGED.

Turner's Alleged Accomplice in the Murder of Jennie Bowman Executed While Protecting His Innocence.

LOUISVILLE, June 22.—William Patterson was hanged this morning at 6:30 o'clock in the yard of the Jefferson County jail. He was a colored man and was convicted, with another colored man, of the murder of Jennie Bowman on April 23, 1887. Miss Bowman was a domestic employed by a family who lived in a fashionable suburb and the crime was committed about ten o'clock in the morning. The family was all absent from the house at the time and no one witnessed the murder. Turner and Patterson were arrested on suspicion and Turner immediately confessed. Patterson protested his innocence. Turner pleaded guilty but on the scaffold said Patterson was innocent. He was hanged on July 1, 1887. Patterson was tried, convicted, but appealed his case and the lower court was sustained. The Governor reprieved him three times, but refused to interfere further. Patterson protested his innocence on the scaffold. He was strangled slowly to death, and four minutes after the drop fell said: "Curse the deed and the Lord, say me." His struggles were loud. Many people believed firmly in his innocence, and there were strong attempts to secure his pardon.

STANLEY WOUNDED.

Describes Report the Intrepid Explorer in a Tight Place Beyond Aruwhim.

ST. PAUL, Mo., June 22.—Several despatches from Stanley's expedition have reached Camp Yambunga. They state that after traversing Aruwhim Stanley struck into a rough mountainous country covered with dense forest. The natives who were excited by reports spread by Aruwhim, anticipated the passage of the expedition and there was continuous fighting. Stanley was severely wounded by an arrow. He was compelled several times to construct camps in order to repel attacks and was obliged to use the reserve provisions intended for Emin Bey. All the Sudanese attached to the force had died or disappeared. The despatches indicate that the caravan lost one-third of its men, and say many of those remaining were ill, including the explorer. Stanley was encamped when the despatches left. He was surrounded by hostile tribes and unable to send news to Emin Bey or directly to Yambunga. Major Bartlett has returned to Yambunga where he is awaiting the men that Stanley was to collect. A powerful expedition to go to the relief of Stanley.

A Thousand Lives Lost by Floods in Mexico.

ZACATECAS, Mex., June 22.—The worst flood ever known in the history of the Republic of Mexico occurred the night of the 18th. The rain came at five p. m. and continued all night and all the 19th. Latest advices from Mexico report 500 houses swept away and a great number of lives lost, while at Leon, the next city in size to the capital, 1,500 bodies have been recovered up to six p. m. On the 19th, the heart of the city is in a state of chaos, while every hour brings to light new horrors.

The country from Celaya to Leon is one immense sea of water, while the railroad is in a deplorable condition. Hundreds of families are homeless at all points, and many are starving before relief can be sent. Crops are ruined. There is no telegraph communication by the railroad west to the City of Mexico, and it is still raining hard over the entire Republic.

Scalped Accident.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 23.—Shortly before six o'clock last evening George H. Wright, a tinier employed on the new brick building going up at Fifteenth and Central, swung from one of the attic windows to a temporary scaffold a few feet below. William Mustard, foreman of the carpenters' gang, was at work on the scaffold and the additional weight suddenly coming upon it caused it to fall with a crash. In its descent it struck another scaffold, on which A. M. Bruce and William Mayfield, both carpenters, were working, and carried it to the ground. William Mustard was probably fatally injured. Bruce and Mayfield received severe wounds and bruises. Wright was scarcely scratched.

Fight With Tramps.

TIRTOX, Mo., June 23.—Several tramps were discovered in the Conductor Wills' train going west yesterday morning and were ordered to get off. As one of them got off the train the conductor struck him over the head with a coupling pin, inflicting an ugly wound. Regarding his feet the tramp said that he had been shot at with a rifle. The tramp, who gives the name of Frank Wenz, a butcher from St. Louis, was arrested on a charge of felonious assault and carrying concealed weapons, and one of his companions was also arrested for carrying a pistol.

BALLUING CONTINUED.

The Republican National Convention Continues the Balloting.

CHICAGO, June 23.—The convention met this morning with the usual rumors of combinations flying through the air as thick as blackbirds.

The convention was called to order at 10 a. m. and it was not twenty minutes later when the proceedings were formally opened by Chairman Estee calling upon Senator Warner Miller, of New York, to preside over its deliberations. Bishop Samuels, of Chicago, delivered the invocation.

The convention then proceeded to ballot. When Connecticut was called one vote was cast for McKinley, of Ohio. As soon as this announcement was made Mr. McKinley was seen to rise in his seat, and amid the most impressive silence, proceeded to make a statement. He was greeted with a storm of applause. He said:

"I am here as one of the chosen representatives of my State. I am here by a resolution of the Republican convention, passed without one dissenting voice, commanding me to cast my vote for John Sherman and use every worthy endeavor for his nomination. I accepted the trust because my heart and judgment were in accord with the letter and spirit and purpose of that resolution. It has pleased certain delegates to cast their votes for me. I am not insensible to the honor they do me, but in the presence of the duty resting upon me I can not remain silent with honor. I can not consistently with the credit of the State whose credentials I bear and which has trusted me; I can not with honorable fidelity to John Sherman, who trusted me in his cause and who has trusted me to remain consistently with my own views of my personal integrity consent or seem to consent to permit my name to be used as a candidate before this convention.

"I could not respect myself if I could find it in my heart to do so, or permit to be done that which could be even ground for any one to suspect that I wavered in my loyalty to Ohio, or my devotion to the chief of her choice and the chief of mine.

"I request a demand that no delegate who would not cast reflection upon me, shall cast a ballot for me."

Mr. McKinley spoke earnestly and with emphasis. He was evidently sincere and the convention at the conclusion of his little speech generally applauded.

The ballot was then proceeded with with further incident until Illinois was reached, when a break of three votes from Gresham to Harrison created a sensation and was followed by a prolonged demonstration of hisses and catcalls.

When New York was reached the galleries hissed. After the vote of the State giving Harrison fifty-nine votes, one of the delegates demanded a poll of the delegation. The poll showed no change in the vote.

As the ballot proceeded there was shown in addition to the expected gain for Harrison a very decided growth in the South.

Protecting His Innocence. The family was all absent from the house at the time and no one witnessed the murder. Turner and Patterson were arrested on suspicion and Turner immediately confessed. Patterson protested his innocence. Turner pleaded guilty but on the scaffold said Patterson was innocent. He was hanged on July 1, 1887. Patterson was tried, convicted, but appealed his case and the lower court was sustained. The Governor reprieved him three times, but refused to interfere further. Patterson protested his innocence on the scaffold. He was strangled slowly to death, and four minutes after the drop fell said: "Curse the deed and the Lord, say me." His struggles were loud. Many people believed firmly in his innocence, and there were strong attempts to secure his pardon.

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SHERIDAN'S PROMOTION.

An Incident Connected with His Elevation to the Lieutenant-Generalship.

The raising of Lieutenant-General Sheridan to the rank of General recalls an incident connected with his promotion to his present grade. The autumn of 1868 will be remembered by many as having witnessed a series of Indian atrocities on the Solomon and Saline rivers, of Kansas, as fiendish and revolting as any in the bloody history of frontier experiences. Major-General Sheridan then commanded the Department of the Platt, with headquarters at Fort Leavenworth. With his usual celerity of action he sent out detachments of troops in pursuit of the savages, to keep them occupied while he massed his main forces and supplies at Fort Hays and points on that line. He resolved to make a winter campaign, an untold and hazardous venture, and determined to take command of the expedition in person. The Indians had been routed at all points, villages had been broken up, ponies captured and utilized or killed, many proud warriors had been laid low, and Moke-tavetah and his band of dog soldiers of the Cheyennes, the chief perpetrators of the Kansas massacres, had been annihilated with the exception of one warrior, who escaped. Upward of 10,000 Indians of the Kiowa, Cheyenne, Arapahoe, Comanche and Apache tribes had been brought into subjection and placed under military surveillance in the valleys of the Wichita, near the mouth of Medicine Bluff and Cache creeks.

The campaign was ended. Victory had again perched upon the colors of Sheridan. One day towards the middle of February there was a stir in camp. The General was about to return to the railroad at Fort Hays, whence he had started in November. The General, a detachment of the Tenth Cavalry, Colonel Lobo, Colonel Schuyler Crosby, Major J. W. Cloud, Colonel McGonigle and the writer constituted the party, and before they lay a vast Indian waste of 400 miles. The distance had been traversed. While approaching the Smoky Hill river, less than twenty miles from the fort, a fleet courier was seen advancing. It was March 6, 1869. The courier saluted proudly and galloped by. An order was sent to halt him. The courier, being informed that the General was at the head of the party, turned his horse and dashed gallantly up to the General. Bringing his animal on his haunches by the suddenness of his halt, standing in his stirrups, and raising his saluting hand to the visor of his cap he exclaimed:

"I have the honor of saluting the Lieutenant-General of the armies of the United States," simultaneously handing a dispatch.

The General took the yellow envelop. His face was flushed with mingled sensations of pride and emotion. His hand trembled with feeling as it never was known to under the heat of battle as he opened the packet. It was a telegram from General Sherman substantially in these words: "Grant has been inaugurated. He has just nominated me for General and you for Lieutenant-General."

"To the Lieutenant-General" went up in shouts along the little column of officers and troopers which broke the solemn solitude of the Smoky Hill. "To the Lieutenant-General" again and again in rounds of cheers.

If ever a brave soldier looked an eloquence of gratitude and pride Sheridan did on that bright mid-day on the banks of the Smoky Hill. Spurring the prancing steeds, who seemed to feel the inspiration of the stirring martial scene, the column soon galloped across the intervening stretch of plain to Fort Hays.

The next day the General, Colonel Crosby and the writer went to department headquarters. Before the middle of March they reached Washington, where the Lieutenant-General was laden with social honors by the President and army in recognition of his victorious campaign and well earned promotion. —Philadelphia Times.

Barber and Sales-Girl.

A Tender Love Romance of the Decidedly Modern School.

"My beautiful Choolie, I neither tire of looking at your lovely hair." The young couple sat in the elegant parlor of a hotel, enjoying a tete-a-tete. They were on their wedding tour. Julia Van Slankins, the beautiful Pennsylvania heiress, who had met the distinguished foreign nobleman, Count de Bergamot, while on a visit to her friends in the metropolis, had yielded to the impulsive ardor with which the Count pressed his suit, and after a brief courtship the two were married. Life looked blissful and romantic to the ecstatic young couple, and a future full of rose-embowered vistas, endless moonlight reveries, and the dreamy dolce far niente of far away tropical Eden, whose existence was guessed by both, but unspoken by either, rose before their rapturous vision.

The head of the beautiful bride rested confidently on the shoulders of her husband, the noble Count de Bergamot, and at the sound of his voice she looked up.

"I am glad, my dear Count," she said, "that my hair pleases you."

Lifting the lovely head from his shoulder, the noble foreigner ran his fingers through the wavy masses of her golden hair for a few moments in silence, and then with a deferential, suggestive inflection of voice, he absently said:

"Have a shampoo, sir?" Recovering himself as his bride looked at him with a start of surprise, he drew from his pocket a rather lean wallet, took a bank note from it and handed it to her.

"My dear Choolie," he said, "let me have the happiness of giving you my first present of pin-money."

The fair bride took the note, looked at the figures that indicated its denomination, tapped in a mechanical way on the center table, and called out in a shrill voice:

"Ca-a-sh!" —Chicago Tribune.

A new delicacy of marine origin, and surpassing in the opinion of many foreign gourmands the finest oysters, is about to be introduced into this country. It is called the strongylocentrotus, and is swallowed a syllable at a time. —Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

Plague of Rats in China.

A late number of the Pekin Gazette contains an announcement that reads like one of Grimm's fairy tales. It is to the effect that it will be necessary to change certain postal routes in Outer Mongolia because of the appearance of swarms of rats. For two years past the pasturage in this region has suffered much, and last year the grass was nearly all eaten by these vermin. The whole country has been honey-combed by their burrowing. Camels and horses are suffering for food, and the courier service throughout this district can not safely be continued because the burrows are a source of danger to all mounted travelers.

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

Verre give, or how frost glass, is an article now made in Paris, so called from the pattern upon it, which recalls the feathery forms traced by frost on the inside of the windows in cold weather.

The largest soap manufactory in Philadelphia, at which 1,100,000 pounds are boxed every week, was founded in 1853 by a thrifty German, who walked into the city that year with only \$25 in his pockets.

Winemakers are experimenting with electricity. It is said that if an electric current is sent through a barrel of wine the liquid loses its rancidity, gains in bouquet, and in every way takes on the qualities that used to come only with years of age.

The high price of gum arabic has led chemists to seek for a substitute for it, and two products—one from flax seed and the other from starch—have been evolved, which, it is believed, will take the place of the Arabian gum in all the preparations in which that article is now used.

A third crystalline form of carbon has been discovered in meteoric iron from Western Australia. The mineral, which is to be called cliftonite, resembles the diamond in the shape of its crystals, but in color and other respects it is more like graphite.

Copper-plated sheet steel is already taking an important place in various industries. The sheet is made of de-carbonized steel. After being rolled to the proper thickness, it is electroplated with copper on both sides and tinned on one side, in which condition it is found to be a better article for many purposes than solid sheet copper.

The new machine just invented for printing postal cards prints them from the roll and turns them out in packages ready for delivery. It runs them off at the rate of 300 a minute, with paper-bands pasted around each twenty-five. It is said one man can look after two machines.

It is stated that not less than ninety-nine per cent. of all the flower-seeds sold in this country are raised abroad, chiefly in Germany. In that country immense tracts of land are devoted to the growth of flowers for seed, and the business is carried on in the most careful and systematic manner.

Soft soap, with half its weight in kerosene—one ounce of mixture in about one gallon of boiling water—is in every-day use in most engineers' shops in the drip-pans used for turning articles bright in wrought iron and steel. With this kind of treatment the work, though constantly moist, does not rust, and bright nuts are immersed in it for days till wanted and retain their polish.

Between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, at a distance of about 250,000 miles from the sun, there revolve some 265 little bodies, whose diameters vary from eight to ten miles to 200. Whether they are, as Professor Young once described them, parts "of a planet spoiled in the making" or not, is unknown, and perhaps may never be solved. But certain it is that there are always numberless little celestial bodies around the sun are performed as unerringly as those of the larger planets. They are called planetoids, from two Greek words, which mean resembling a planet or wanderer.

Some Pretty Fancies.

Trifles That Add to the Beauty as Well as the Comfort of Home.

Drift-wood fires in open grates are the latest fashionable freak. This wood is gathered along the coast, packed in barrels and shipped through the country. It is mostly wreckage. A great part of it has once been the material of ships' bottoms, and was sheathed with copper plates. The copper salts have impregnated the wood, and when burned it gives out the most beautiful green and peacock-blue flames.

To prepare an ear of corn so that it will be an article of lasting beauty, select a large, well-ripened ear and pull off the "silk," lifting the husk from the kernels, but not removing entirely, unless preferred. The leaves composing the husk may be braided at the top and fastened in a loop by which to suspend the ear, or they may be trimmed with the scissors, leaving the grain visible. When dry paint with liquid gold, covering every part of the husk and ear. Then attach a small thermometer to the ear of corn and finish with a bow of blue satin ribbon.

A white wool blanket edged with knit wool and silk lace. At the top a spray of wild roses, embroidered, surrounded by dusky golden honey bees, then some clustered heads and wings of cherubs asleep, and interwoven in quaint lettering the words:

As the beads on a rose,
So the spirits group and close
Round a holy childhood.

Dotted mill is a nice material for toilet sets, crib curtains or perambulator covers, and may be embroidered, should be selected, the larger the dots the more showy the work will be. Cover each dot with a satin stitch of gold and yellow for the center and add petals of white silk. The daisies may be made with brown centers and golden yellow petals, if preferred. Mull embroidered in this style makes pretty toilet sets, comprising scarf, pin cushion and bottle covers, lined with silk, satin or flannel, in pale yellow, pink, green or blue, and ornamented with ribbons of the same color. —Woman's Magazine.

Plague of Rats in China.

A late number of the Pekin Gazette contains an announcement that reads like one of Grimm's fairy tales. It is to the effect that it will be necessary to change certain postal routes in Outer Mongolia because of the appearance of swarms of rats. For two years past the pasturage in this region has suffered much, and last year the grass was nearly all eaten by these vermin. The whole country has been honey-combed by their burrowing. Camels and horses are suffering for food, and the courier service throughout this district can not safely be continued because the burrows are a source of danger to all mounted travelers.

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THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, June 23.

CATTLE—Shipping steers, \$3.40 to \$3.80. Native cows, \$2.00 to \$2.50. HOGS—Butcher's steers, \$4.00 to \$4.25. Choice hogs, \$4.50 to \$4.75. WHEAT—No. 1 red, \$1.00 to \$1.10. No. 2, \$0.90 to \$1.00. CORN—No. 1, \$0.40 to \$0.45. No. 2, \$0.35 to \$0.40. FLOUR—Patents, per sack, \$2.25 to \$2.40. BUTTER—Choice creamery, \$9.00 to \$9.50. CHEESE—Full cream, \$9.00 to \$9.50. EGGS—Choice, \$11.00 to \$12.00. BACON—Shoulders, \$12.00 to \$13.00. Sides, \$10.00 to \$11.00. LARD—\$8.00 to \$9.00. POTATOES—\$5.00 to \$6.00.

CATTLE—Shipping steers, \$3.30 to \$3.60. Butcher's steers, \$2.00 to \$2.50. HOGS—Packing and shipping, \$3.50 to \$4.00. SHEEP—Fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$3.50. FLOUR—Choice, \$2.30 to \$2.50. WHEAT—No. 1 red, \$0.95 to \$1.05. CORN—No. 1, \$0.35 to \$0.40. OATS—No. 1, \$0.25 to \$0.30. BUTTER—Creamery, \$10.00 to \$11.00. BUTTER—Country, \$8.00 to \$9.00. BUTTER—Pork, \$12.00 to \$13.00.

CATTLE—Shipping steers, \$3.25 to \$3.50. HOGS—Packing and shipping, \$3.40 to \$3.70. SHEEP—Fair to choice, \$2.90 to \$3.40. FLOUR—Choice, \$2.20 to \$2.40. WHEAT—No. 1 red, \$0.90 to \$1.00. CORN—No. 1, \$0.30 to \$0.35. OATS—No. 1, \$0.20 to \$0.25. BUTTER—Creamery, \$9.50 to \$10.50. BUTTER—Country, \$7.50 to \$8.50. BUTTER—Pork, \$11.50 to \$12.50.

CATTLE—Shipping steers, \$3.20 to \$3.50. HOGS—Packing and shipping, \$3.30 to \$3.60. SHEEP—Fair to choice, \$2.80 to \$3.30. FLOUR—Choice, \$2.10 to \$2.30. WHEAT—No. 1 red, \$0.85 to \$0.95. CORN—No. 1, \$0.30 to \$0.35. OATS—No. 1, \$0.20 to \$0.25. BUTTER—Creamery, \$9.00 to \$10.00. BUTTER—Country, \$7.00 to \$8.00. BUTTER—Pork, \$11.00 to \$12.00.

CATTLE—Shipping steers, \$3.15 to \$3.45. HOGS—Packing and shipping, \$3.20 to \$3.50. SHEEP—Fair to choice, \$2.70 to \$3.20. FLOUR—Choice, \$2.00 to \$2.20. WHEAT—No. 1 red, \$0.80 to \$0.90. CORN—No. 1, \$0.25 to \$0.30. OATS—No. 1, \$0.15 to \$0.20. BUTTER—Creamery, \$8.50 to \$9.50. BUTTER—Country, \$6.50 to \$7.50. BUTTER—Pork, \$10.50 to \$11.50.

CATTLE—Shipping steers, \$3.10 to \$3.40. HOGS—Packing and shipping, \$3.10 to \$3.40. SHEEP—Fair to choice, \$2.60 to \$3.10. FLOUR—Choice, \$1.90 to \$2.10. WHEAT—No. 1 red, \$0.75 to \$0.85. CORN—No. 1, \$0.25 to \$0.30. OATS—No. 1, \$0.15 to \$0.20. BUTTER—Creamery, \$8.00 to \$9.00. BUTTER—Country, \$6.00 to \$7.00. BUTTER—Pork, \$10.00 to \$11.00.

CATTLE—Shipping steers, \$3.05 to \$3.35. HOGS—Packing and shipping, \$3.00 to \$3.30. SHEEP—Fair to choice, \$2.50 to \$3.00. FLOUR—Choice, \$1.80 to \$2.00. WHEAT—No. 1 red, \$0.70 to \$0.80. CORN—No. 1, \$0.20 to \$0.25. OATS—No. 1, \$0.10 to \$0.15. BUT